
lake,
meander,
bay,
gorge,
peninsula,
Island,
peak,
plain,
cliff,
isthmus,
marsh,
plateau,
beach,
river-mouth,
cape,
river,
valley,
mountains-range,
depression,
reservoir
WordItOut

PAUTAS PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE TAREAS DE LA SECUENCIA 2

TAREA 1: Vuelta al mundo

Trabajo individual, en idioma voluntario. Posibilidad, también voluntaria, de presentación en clase.

Se trata de realizar un viaje alrededor del mundo (de un extremo a otro del planisferio) mencionando y describiendo los principales elementos del relieve y de la hidrografía por los que pasa. Se deben nombrar y describir, al menos, 10 elementos entre mares, océanos, ríos, lagos, llanuras, mesetas, cordilleras, valles, etc.

Además del nombre, se valorará la descripción detallada del elemento mencionado (localización relativa y por coordenadas, forma, aspecto, valores numéricos, partes de las que se compone, etc) y el uso de recursos que amplíen información (imágenes -correctas-, dibujos, datos sobre actividades humanas, problemas medioambientales, etc). La creatividad y originalidad en la presentación de la tarea también será valorada.

PAUTAS:

1 – Traza, sobre un planisferio físico (en el dossier encontrarás el enlace a uno de alta resolución), una linea de un extremo a otro.
2 – Localiza, al menos, 10 elementos importantes del relieve y las aguas por las que pasa la línea que has trazado.
3 – Recopila la información sobre estos elementos para describirlos. Puedes usar el libro de texto, el dossier de la secuencia, un atlas, enciclopedias, páginas web, etc.
4 – Selecciona y ordena la información recopilada de cada elemento elaborando una ficha de etapa por cada elemento.
5 – Redacta tu viaje y compón el documento utilizando los recursos complementarios que consideres.

EVALUACIÓN:

En general, estos serán los criterios de calificación de la tarea:

1: No realiza la tarea a tiempo o ésta no llega a tener 6 de los elementos requeridos.
2: Falta alguno de los elementos mínimos requeridos. El resto de la información es correcta y está bien organizada.
3: Contiene todos los elementos requeridos. La información es correcta y detallada y está bien organizada.
4: Todos los elementos requeridos son correctos, detallados y están bien organizados. Hay información complementaria en forma de gráficos, imágenes, etc.

TAREA 2: Murales-continentes

Trabajo a realizar en equipo, preferentemente en inglés, que será expuesto en clase.

La tarea consiste en confeccionar un mural (sobre una cartulina) que represente uno de los continentes y que exponga ordenadamente, por medio de textos redactados e ilustraciones (mapas, fotografías, gráficos, etc) las siguientes características: Situación y límites del continente, principales unidades del relieve continental (cordilleras, mesetas, depresiones, etc.) y costero (cabos, golfos, bahías, archipiélagos, playas, acantilados, etc), sus mares u océanos y sus aguas continentales (ríos, lagos, etc).

Se valorará el uso de imágenes, gráficos, dibujos, etc que amplíen información así como así como otros datos de interés sobre los elementos mencionados (corrientes marinas, actividades humanas, problemáticas medioambientales de las aguas, etc.).

PAUTAS:

1- Una vez constituido el equipo y asignado el continente a exponer, haced un boceto del mural que contenga las ideas básicas sobre el diseño y los elementos geográficos que va a contener.

2- Repartíos el trabajo y buscad información sobre lo que os ha tocado (Libros de texto, dossier del curso, atlas, enciclopedias, enlaces de internet, etc.). No dudéis en pasar a l@s compañer@s lo que encontréis que les pueda ser útil.

3- Organizaos también para reunir los recursos necesarios para elaborar el mural: cartulina, recortes de imágenes, colores, etiquetas, pegatinas, tijeras, pegamento, etc

4- Reuníos y comentad, siguiendo el guión-boceto, la información y materiales que habéis encontrado.

5- Si la información recopilada es suficiente y adecuada montad el mural confeccionando el mapa y los apartados con información.

6- Repartíos los puntos del mural para exponer, estudiadlos y haced un pequeño ensayo de la exposición.

7- Exponed el trabajo en clase.

EVALUACIÓN:

En general, estos serán los criterios de calificación de la tarea:

NOTA COLECTIVA
1: No se realiza la tarea a tiempo o a ésta le falta algunos de los elementos requeridos. No se expone.
2: La información es correcta, salvo algún error, y está bien organizada. La exposición es leída o dicha de memoria "de carrerilla" y no se entiende bien.
3: Contiene todos los elementos requeridos. La información es correcta y detallada y está bien organizada. La exposición es clara.
4: Todos los elementos requeridos son correctos, detallados y están bien organizados. Hay información complementaria en forma de gráficos, imágenes, etc. La exposición es clara y capta la atención del resto de la clase.

NOTA INDIVIDUAL (Los puntos son sumativos)
1. No cumple con su parte del trabajo; Es impuntual o se ausenta; No pone interés ni presta atención a sus compañeras o al profesor; Falta el respeto o molesta.
2. Es puntual y cumple con su parte del trabajo; Presta atención; Coopera con sus compañer@s y ayuda en las tareas.
3. Propone ideas y materiales al grupo y atiende a las propuestas de los demás; Pone facilidades y recursos para hacer los proyectos; Se interesa por cómo marcha el trabajo de sus compañeros.
4.Propone recursos y presta los suyos; Ayuda a los demás y deja que los demás le ayuden.

Direcciones de internet:

–Tectónica de placas: http://www.librosvivos.net/smtc/homeTC.asp?TemaClave=1190

–Relieve: http://leccionesdehistoria.com/1ESO/geografia/u-d-2-el-relieve/

– Varios de geografía física: http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/

–La hidrosfera: http://www.clubdelamar.org/continentales.htm

–Las aguas marinas: http://elsomnidelcartograf.blogspot.com/2008/01/corrientes-marinas.html

Películas:

- Home. (Yann Arthus-Bertrand, 2009)
- Deep Blue. El planeta azul (Le grand bleu; Luc Besson, 1998).

Libros:

Harris , Nicholas : Nuestro planeta Tierra. Libsa, 2009. Muestra las características de la Tierra: capas desde el núcleo terrestre, agentes internos del relieve, como volcanes y terremotos; agentes externos, como ríos y glaciares, etc.

Ganeri , Anita : Esos destructores terremotos. Editorial Molino, 2001. Narra de forma amena antiguas leyendas sobre el origen de los terremotos; la teoría de la deriva continental y de la tectónica de placas; dónde y cuándo se producen los terremotos y los tsunamis; quiénes descubrieron las ondas sísmicas y los sismógrafos; cómo predecir un terremoto; y normas a seguir en caso de seísmo.

Centini , Massimo : Ciudades, lugares y continentes desaparecidos: Atlántida, Avalon, Lemuria. Editorial De Vecchi, S.A., 2004. Trata de ciudades, lugares y continentes presentes en la mitología y textos de escritores antiguos, que fueron destruidos por grandes catástrofes en distintos puntos del planeta, y sobre los que nunca se han encontrado indicios de su existencia, aunque han sido buscados por arqueólogos y aventureros, deseosos de saber o de apoderarse de sus tesoros.

Day , Trevor : Agua, descubre tu mismo. Blume, 2007. Trata diversos aspectos relacionados con el agua: propiedades, causas de la salinidad marina; mareas, importancia del agua en el paisaje; influencia del agua en el paisaje, etc. y responde a preguntas tales como qué cantidad de agua hay en el cuerpo humano o adónde va el agua cuando baja la marea.

Jarnes , Benjamin: Cuentos de agua. Prensas Universitarias de Zaragoza, 2007. Tres cuentos con el agua como denominador común: «Ondina», «El río de Marcial» y «La niña en venta».

The coastline

New Zealand has two main islands - **North Island** and **South Island** - and lots of smaller islands.

- An **island** is an area of **land** completely ***surrounded*** by water.
- A **group of islands**, like New Zealand, is called an **archipelago**.

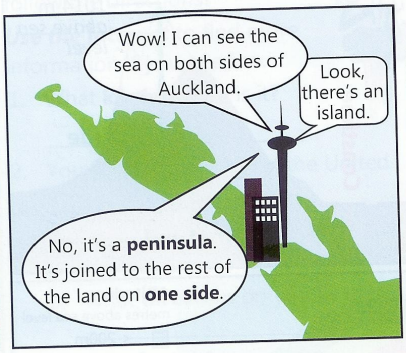
Auckland is the capital of New Zealand. It is on an **isthmus**.

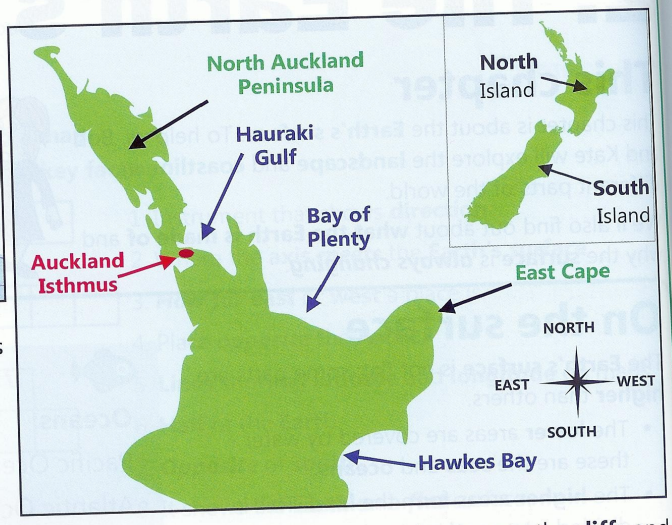
- An **isthmus** is a ***narrow neck of land between two larger pieces of land***.

The **Auckland Isthmus** connects the **North Auckland Peninsula** to the rest of the North Island.

- A **peninsula** is almost like an island. It is ***surrounded by water on all sides except one***.

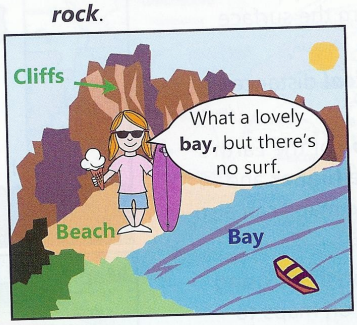
Kate arrives in Auckland and climbs the Sky Tower, which is the tallest building.





Kate wants to go surfing, so she goes to a **beach** in a small **bay**. Behind the **beach** there are **cliffs**.

- In a **bay**, the ***land partly surrounds the sea***.
- A **beach** is a part of the **coastline** where there is **sand** or **pebbles** (small stones).
- A **cliff** is a ***steep wall of rock***.



Kate walks up onto the **cliffs** and round to the **headland**.

- A **headland** *or* **point** is a ***piece of land that sticks out into the sea***.
- A ***large*** **headland** is called a **cape**.

She looks down to the next **bay** to see if it has better surf.

- A ***large*** **bay** is sometimes called a **gulf**.

Vocabulary 1 1

There are lots of new words here. Write the **words** in **blue** and **green** in your **exercise book** with their **definitions**.

Question 1 3

3. ***Fill in the gaps*** using the words in the box.

islands	isthmus
North	bay

a) An _____ is a narrow piece of land that connects a **peninsula** to the rest of the land.

b) An **archipelago** is a group of _____.

c) A _____ is an area of **sea *partly surrounded by land***.

d) **Auckland** is on the _____ Island of New Zealand.

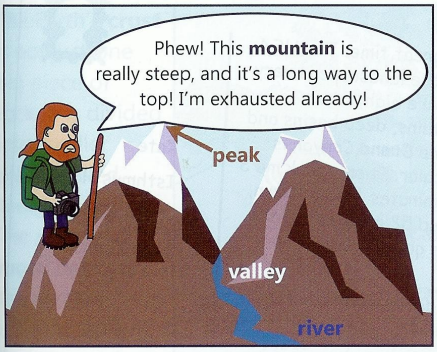
Exercise 1 1 3 7 8

Work in **pairs** for this exercise.

Can you see any **bays** and **gulfs** on the map? Are **gulfs *always* bigger** than **bays**?

Can you see any **capes** on the map? What is the difference between a **cape** and a **peninsula**?

The landscape



First, Bob visits the **Rockies**, the biggest **mountain range** in the USA.

- A **mountain range** is a ***group of mountains***.
- A ***single mountain*** is called a **peak**.
- A **valley** is the ***area between two mountains***.
- A **hill** is like a mountain, but ***smaller*** and ***less steep***.

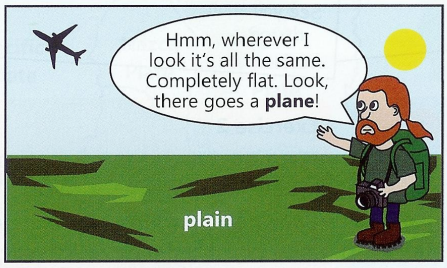
Bob climbs the highest **peak**. There is a **river** running through the **valley** below.

Vocabulary 2 1

There are more new words on this page. Write the **words** in **brown** and **green** in your **exercise book** with their **definitions**.

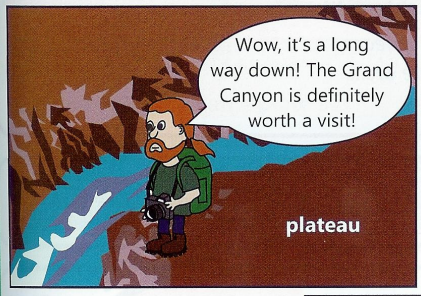
In the **Great Plains**, Bob sees a very different type of landscape.

- **Plains** are ***low***, ***flat*** areas, often ***close to*** the **sea**.



Don't confuse **plain** and (aero)**plane**.

Remember: *the **rain** in **Spain** falls **mainly** on the **plain**.*



At **higher altitudes**, flat areas are called **plateaus**. Next, Bob goes to the **Colorado Plateau**, where he visits the **Grand Canyon**. The Grand Canyon is a huge **gorge** along the Colorado River.

- A **canyon** or **gorge** is a ***deep channel cut out by a river***.

Question 1 3

4. ***Circle*** the correct answer:

a) A **plateau** is like a **plain**, but it is at a **higher** altitude / **lower** altitude.

b) A single **mountain** can be called a **valley / peak**.

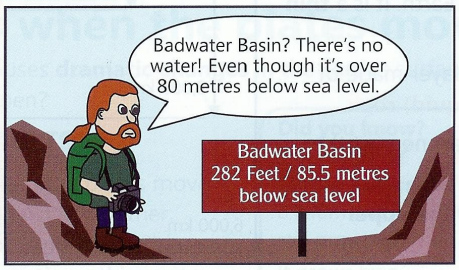
c) A **group of mountains** is called a **mountain range / mountain goat**.

d) It is possible for areas of land to be below sea level, **true** or **false**?

e) A **basin** or **depression** is **lower / higher** than the land around it.

Finally, Bob goes to **Badwater Basin**, the **lowest point** in North America.

- A **basin** is a ***low area of land***, which can even be below sea level. Another name for a **basin** is a **depression**.



Under the ocean

The **bottom of the ocean** is ***not flat***. It's a bit like the land:

- **Ocean ridges** are underwater **mountain ranges**. If they are very high they stick out above the sea and form **islands**.
- **Continental shelves** are flat areas like underwater **plateaus**.
- **Ocean trenches** are deep channels in the bottom of the ocean, like **canyons**.
- An **abyssal plain** is an underwater plain on the ocean floor. They are usually very deep - 3,000-6,000m below sea level.

Question 1 3

5. ***Match up*** the **underwater features** with ***similar features*** on **land**:

1	Abyssal plain		a	Plateau
2	Continental shelf		b	Mountain range
3	Ocean trench		c	Plain
4	Ocean ridge		d	Canyon

14 REMEMBER...

Kinds of relief

The combined action of internal and external forces shapes the surface of the Earth. The result is different **kinds of relief.**

Mountains are a good example of a kind of relief that can condition human activity. For example, it is very difficult to build a road through a mountain.

You have studied some of these geographical features in the past. Check which features you know already and which features are new.

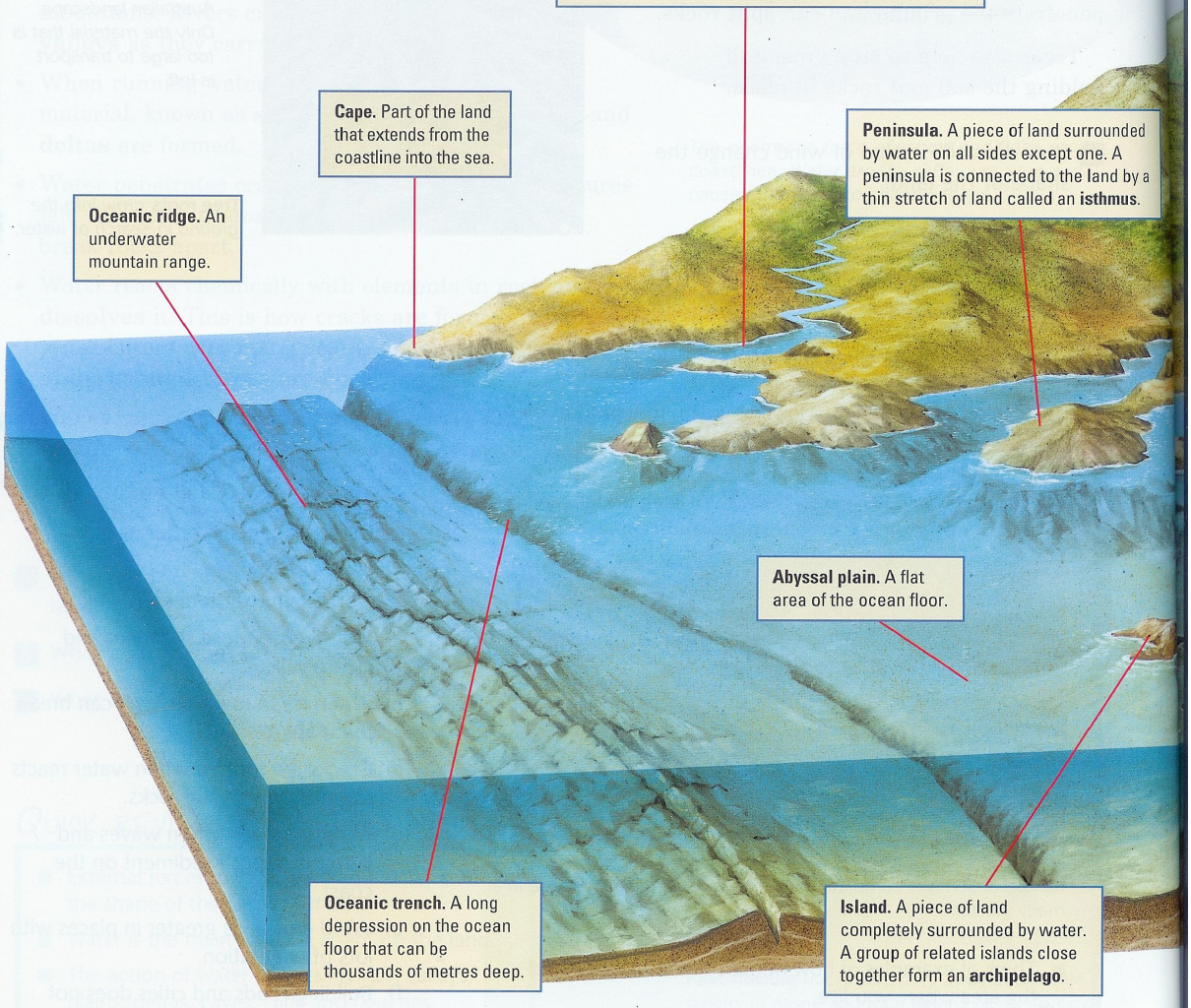
Valley. A valley is a long depression in the land. A **river valley** is **V-shaped** due to the action of a river running through it. **Glacial valleys** are **U-shaped** because they have been formed by a moving glacier.

Inlet. A thin channel of water that leads inland from the sea. Inlets created by glaciation are called **fjords** and are usually found in mountainous coastlines.

Cape. Part of the land that extends from the coastline into the sea.

Peninsula. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides except one. A peninsula is connected to the land by a thin stretch of land called an **isthmus.**

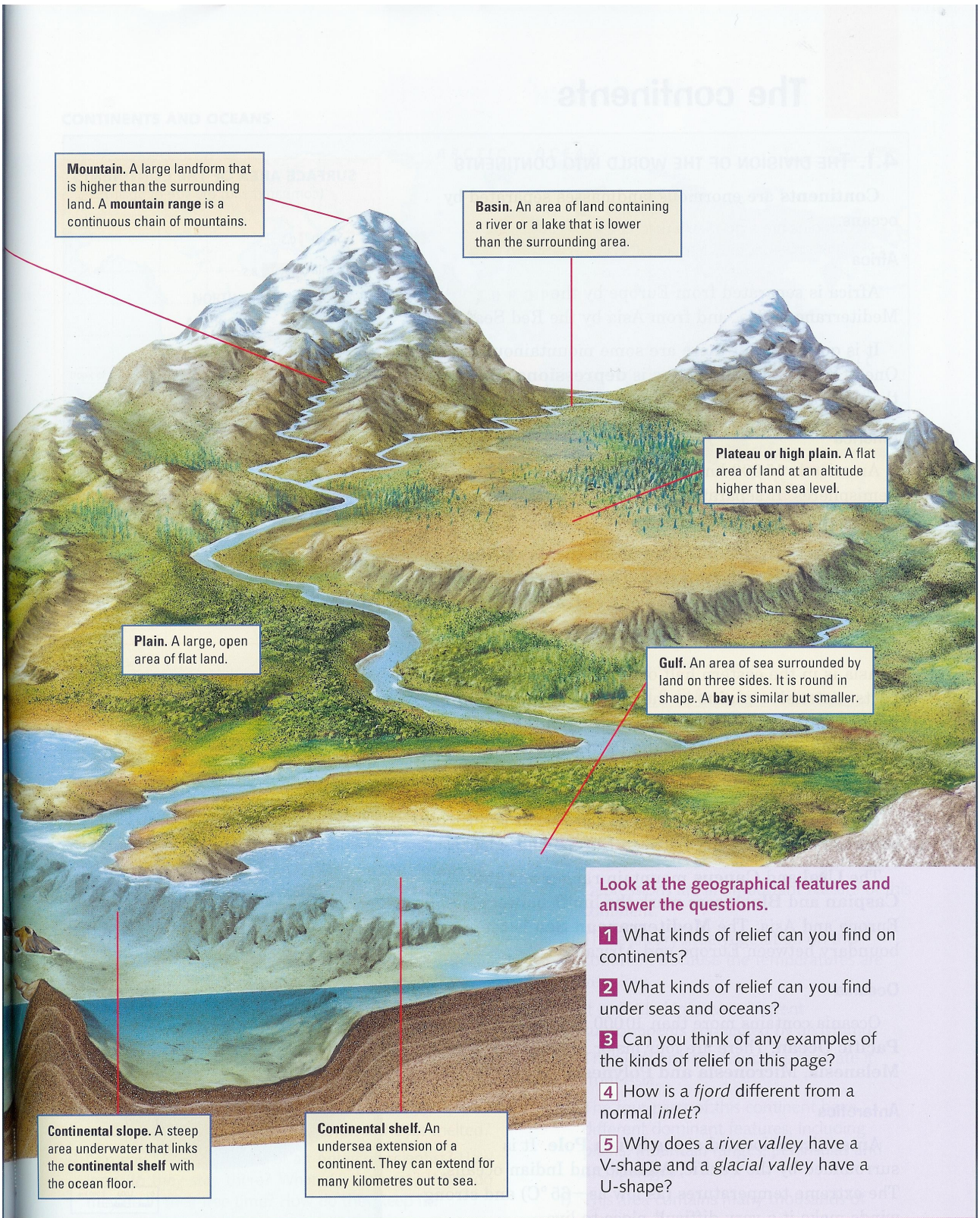
Oceanic ridge. An underwater mountain range.



Abyssal plain. A flat area of the ocean floor.

Oceanic trench. A long depression on the ocean floor that can be thousands of metres deep.

Island. A piece of land completely surrounded by water. A group of related islands close together form an **archipelago.**



Look at the geographical features and answer the questions.

1 What kinds of relief can you find on continents?

2 What kinds of relief can you find under seas and oceans?

3 Can you think of any examples of the kinds of relief on this page?

4 How is a *fjord* different from a normal *inlet*?

5 Why does a *river valley* have a V-shape and a *glacial valley* have a U-shape?

5 The Earth's relief

5.1. The relief of the continents

The surface of the continents is not smooth or uniform. The **relief** includes mountains, plains, plateaus and valleys.

Islands in the oceans and seas can be part of the underwater relief. They can come from volcanic activity or coral reefs.

The coast of the continents is irregular in shape. Parts of the coast extend into the sea, such as **capes** and **peninsulas**. Other parts lead inland, such as **gulfs**, **inlets** and **fjords**.

The colour of each label on the map indicates the continent it refers to:

Africa · America · Asia · Europe · Oceania

1 What are the main American mountain ranges?

2 What mountain ranges are there in Asia?

3 What are the main types of relief in Africa?

4 What is the relief of Australia and New Zealand like?

5 Where are the largest plains? Make a list of their names.

The highest peaks in Europe are in the **young mountain ranges**: the **Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians** and **Caucasus**.

The **Urals**, the **French Massif Central** and the **Scandinavian Mountains** are examples of old mountain ranges. Their shape is smooth from erosion.

There are many **peninsulas** on the European coast (**Scandinavian, Jutland, Iberian, Italian** and **Balkan**).

Europe is surrounded by islands and archipelagos: **Iceland, Ireland, Great Britain, Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, Cyprus.**

There are various river basins in Asia: the **Turpan**, the **Dead Sea** and the **River Ganges**.

The mountains of **Altai, Yablonovy** and **Stanovoy** divide the highlands of central Asia from the lowlands of the north.

In the centre and south of the continent are the plateaus of **Pamir, Tibet, Deccan**, the **Central Siberian Plateau** and the **West Siberian Plain**.

A series of **young mountain ranges** occupy central Asia including the ranges of **Taurus, Zagros, Hindu Kush** and **Kunlun**.

Everest, the world's highest mountain, is in the **Himalayas.**

Some Asian peninsulas are large extensions of the continent (the **Anatolia, Arabia, Hindustan** and **Indochina** peninsulas). Others form large gulfs or bays (the **Aden, Persian** and **Bengal** bays) and coastal seas (the **Red, Arabian** and **Yellow** seas).

To the east of the continent are archipelagos of volcanic origin: **Japan**, the **Philippines** and **Melanesia.**

A large part of Africa is an immense high plain. The mountain ranges of **Ahaggar, Tibesti** and **Darfur** emerge from this plain.

The relief of Africa is also marked by the **Atlas Mountains**, the **Sahara Desert**, the basins of **Chad, Congo, Zambezi** and **Niger**, the **Ethiopian Highlands** and **Mount Kenya** and **Mount Kilimanjaro**.

The coast is compact and regular. Its features include the **Horn of Africa** and the gulfs of **Guinea, Gabes** and **Sidra**. There are some smaller islands, but **Madagascar** is the only one of any considerable size.

This continent is divided into Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

In Australia, apart from the **Great Dividing Range,** the rest of the land is made up of plains, like the **Nullarbor Plain.** The **Southern Alps** are a young mountain range in New Zealand.

THE WATER CYCLE

The water cycle explains how continental water, surface water and groundwater all originate from precipitation.

1 Water in nature

1.1. Salt water: oceans and seas

The majority of the water on the planet is **salt water**. It makes up the Earth's oceans and seas.

An **ocean** is a large body of water that separates continents. **Seas** are an extension of the oceans in the areas closest to the continents.

1.2. Fresh water: rivers

Fresh water can be found in the ground, in lakes and rivers, in icebergs and glaciers, and in the atmosphere.

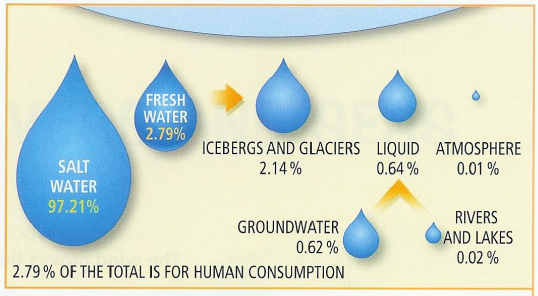
The water in **rivers** is constantly moving. The **flow** of a river is the amount of water it carries. This depends on the characteristics of the area that the river occupies.

A river's **flow regime** describes the variations in its flow throughout the year. It depends on precipitation:

- If a river has a **rainfall regime**, its flow is affected by the amount of rain it receives.
  - If the river is in a basin with heavy rainfall all year round, the river will have a **high, regular flow**.
  - If the rainfall in the basin is irregular, the level of the river will **rise** in the rainy season and **drop** in the dry season.
- If a river has a **melt regime,** the water comes from melting snow. These rivers have a high flow in spring and a low flow in winter.

a What is a river?

b What is the flow regime of a river?



1 What is more abundant on Earth: salt water or fresh water? In what proportions?

2 Where is the majority of fresh water? What proportion of fresh water is in rivers and lakes?

What rivers do

Rivers affect the landscape in many ways:

- In the upper course of a river, the land is steep and so the river flow is stronger. This causes **erosion**.
- In its middle course, a river's flow is weaker and there is less erosion. The river deposits the large materials here. It continues to **transport** the smaller materials.
- In the lower course, the river deposits the small materials it is carrying. This is called **sedimentation**.

- What are the three activities of a river?
- Where does erosion mainly take place?

Activities

1 Define a sea and an ocean.

2 Where does the water in a rainfall regime river come from?

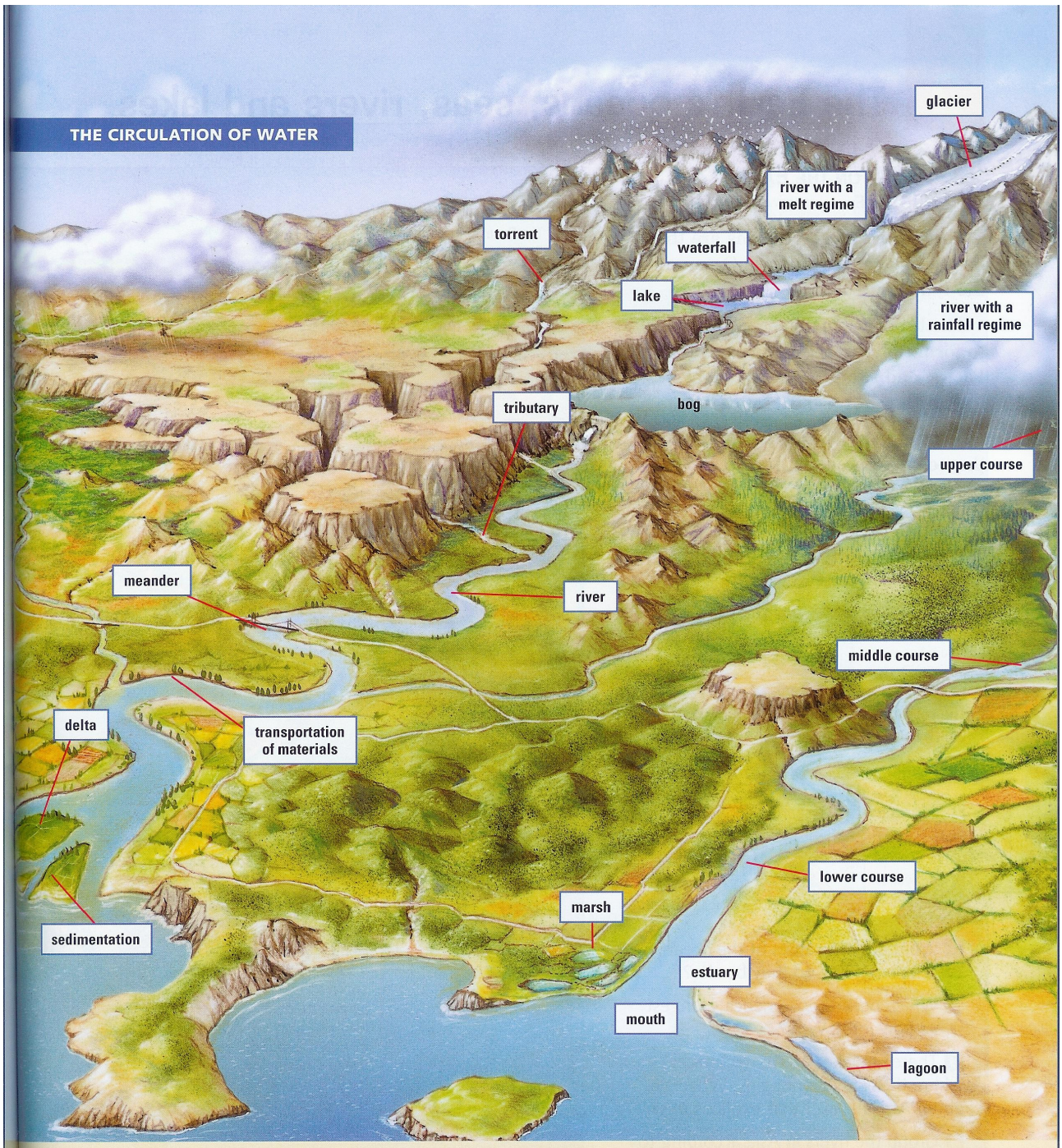
3 Where does the water in a melt regime river come from?

4 Correct these sentences.

a) Sedimentation is the amount of water in a river.

b) A river's flow regime depends on its basin.

c) A river basin is the part of the continent closest to the sea.



Look

at the diagram of the circulation of water.

5 Put the words in the order they occur in the course of a river.

delta	erosion	waterfall	meander
sea	mouth	glacier	sedimentation

6 Find words to match these definitions.

a) The place where a river flows into the sea.

b) A frozen mass of water at the head of a river.

c) A part of the river where the water falls vertically.

2 The Earth's oceans, seas, rivers and lakes

2.1. Water on the Earth's surface

The Earth's largest oceans are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

The three oceans meet in the south to form the Antarctic Ocean. The Pacific and Atlantic Oceans meet in the north to form the Arctic Ocean.

The map shows the distribution of the **oceans** and **seas**. It also shows the Earth's main **rivers** and **lakes**.

In many cases, the Earth's relief explains the course of rivers and the location of lakes.

The colour of the labels on the map show which continents and oceans they refer to:

Africa | America | Asia | Europe | Oceania | Oceans

1 What are the names of the oceans? Which continents do they border?

2 Which oceans do America's longest rivers flow into? Why?

3 There are lakes at the two places where the Nile River begins. What is it about Africa's relief that explains this?

4 Group the rivers in Asia according to the ocean that they flow into.

5 Look at the map and identify ten long rivers, ten lakes and ten seas. Include all the continents in your list.

19 Listen and answer. Which ocean, sea, lake or river is being described?

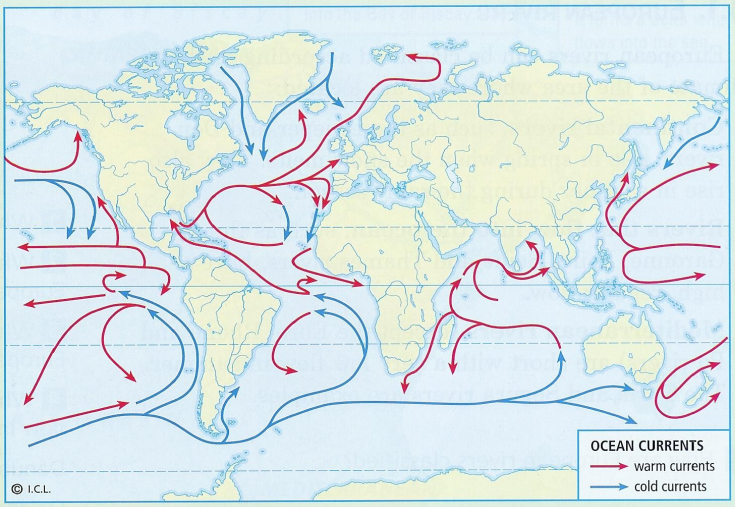

The Caspian Sea is the largest lake in the world. It is considered an inland sea.
The long Siberian rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean.
Some, such as the Obi and Lena rivers, are frozen all winter.
© I.C.L.
ARCTIC OCEAN
Greenland Sea
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
East Siberian Sea
Yenisey
Lena
Ob
North. Dvina
L. Onega
L. Vänern
L. Ladoga
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Rhine
Elbe
Vistula
Dnieper
Volga
Ural
Aral Sea
L. Baljash
L. Baikal
Amur
Sea of Okhotsk
Bering Sea
Bay of Biscay
Loire
Danube
Don
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Adriatic Sea
Po
Duero
Ebro
Tajo
Tyrrhenian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Tigris
Euphrates
Indus
Ganges
Huai He
Gan Jiang
Yellow Sea
Sea of Japan
The Huang He River is called the Yellow River because it carries sediment from the desert.
It is fed by melting snow and monsoon rains. This can cause the river to flood.
Nile
Red Sea
Arabian Sea
PACIFIC OCEAN
Mekong
L. Chad
Niger
L. Volta
Blue Nile
L. Turkana
L. Victoria
Congo
Kasai
L. Tanganyika
L. Malawi
Zambezi
Limpopo
Orange
The Nile River is the longest river in the world.
The valley of the Nile forms a large oasis until the river reaches a large, fertile delta.
The Ganges River is fed by water from the Himalayas and monsoon rains.
It flows into a large, fertile delta.
The Atlantic Ocean borders the European, African and American coasts.
The Atlantic is the shallowest ocean. It has many coastal seas and few islands.
INDIAN OCEAN
L. Eyre
Darling
Murray
Tasman Sea
The Congo River has a very high flow. It crosses the African jungle and is navigable only in some parts.
The Indian Ocean borders the Asian and African coasts. It has few islands and is not as deep as the Pacific.
The Darling and Murray rivers have high flows and are short because they begin very close to the sea.
The Niger River begins in high plateaus and flows through inland depressions.
Its course is long and winding with many waterfalls and rapids.
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
Antarctic Circle
E. 1 : 116 000 000
0 1000 2000 km
The Arctic and Antarctic oceans surround the Earth's poles. A portion of their waters are always frozen.

20 Ocean currents

Ocean currents affect coastal climates by making them warmer or cooler.

- Coasts with cold currents are usually arid. This is because the cold water does not evaporate, producing dry air.
- Coasts with warm currents usually have a lot of rain and no snow.

- In which direction do cold ocean currents move: toward the poles or the equator?
- Which areas do warm currents move toward?



The constant action of the sea shapes the coast. It erodes cliffs and forms beaches, gulfs and lagoons.

Quick revision

- The water in seas and oceans is constantly moving as a result of waves, ocean currents and tides.

Activities

1 What are the sentences describing?

a) They are produced by the action of the wind on the surface of the water.

b) The Moon's gravitational pull produces them.

c) The time in a day when the level of the sea on the coast is at its lowest.

d) They can be warm or cold and move like big rivers across oceans.

2 Why does the water in currents not mix with the rest of the ocean?

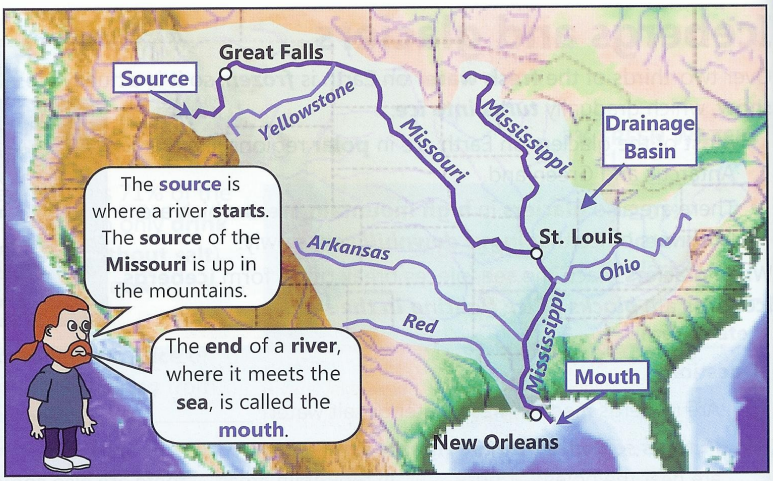
Rivers

After visiting the Grand Canyon, Bob goes on an exciting trip down the **Missouri** and **Mississippi rivers** in the USA.

The **Mississippi** and **Missouri** are the **two longest rivers** in the **USA**. Their combined **drainage basin** covers 41% of the USA.

The **drainage basin** of a river is the ***area where water from rain and snow drains into the river***.

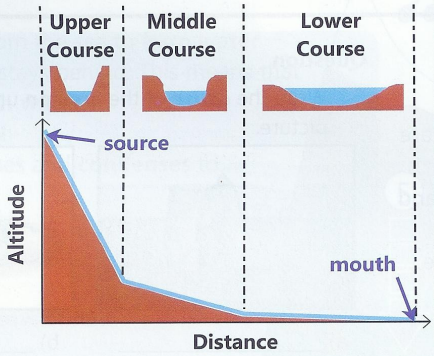
A **tributary** is another ***river that flows into the main river***.



The ***place where two rivers meet*** is called the **confluence**.

The **course** of a river is the ***route it follows from the source to the mouth***.

The **course** is divided into the **upper course**, **middle course** and **lower course**.



Question 1 3 7

6. ***Fill in the gaps*** using the words in the box.

mouth tributary confluence

a) The **Missouri** river is ***longer*** than the **Mississippi** river, ***but*** it is a _____ of the **Mississippi**.

b) The _____ of the **Mississippi** and **Missouri** rivers is near St. Louis.

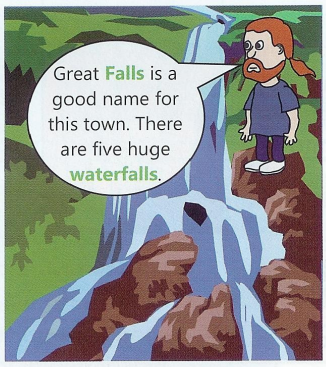
c) The _____ of the **Mississippi** river is at **New Orleans**.

UPPER COURSE

The **upper course** is the **first** part of the river, ***nearest the source***. The **upper course** is **steep** and the river **flows fast**.

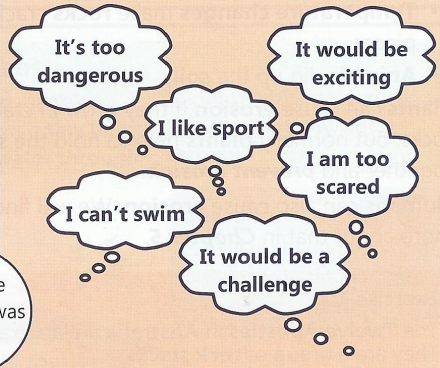
In the **upper course**, the river **erodes** the **rock** and **soil** to form **valleys** and **canyons**. The river **takes away** the **sediments**.

Bob's first stop is **Great Falls**, on the **upper course** of the Missouri river.



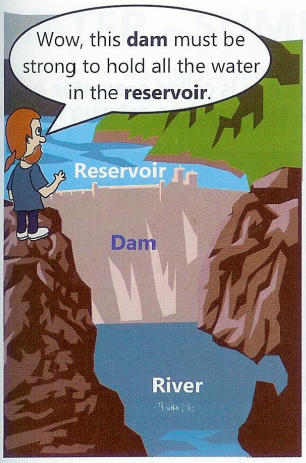
Exercise 2 1 3 8

Would you like to try **whitewater rafting** or **kayaking**? ***Explain why*** to your partner. Here are some reasons to help you.



Do you think Bob looks safe? What should he wear?

A **helmet**, a **life jacket** or **both** of these?



Some people call Great Falls the "Electric City" because there are lots of **hydropower stations**. **Hydropower stations** produce electricity using the ***force of falling water***. The water is stored in **reservoirs**.

Reservoirs are ***artificial lakes formed by dams***. The water ***stored*** in **reservoirs** is used for **drinking**, **industry** and **agriculture**.

Dams are ***walls that hold water in reservoirs***. They help to ***control the level of water*** in the river and ***prevent flooding***.

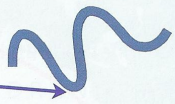
Questions 1 3

7. Three of these things are **uses** of **reservoirs**, but **one** is **not**. ***Which one***?
   a) storing water
   b) controlling the river level
   c) whitewater rafting
   d) producing electricity
8. Is there a reservoir near where you live?
   What is it called? _____
   What is it used for? _____
   _____

MIDDLE COURSE

The **middle course** is the ***middle part of the river***. The river becomes ***less steep***, and the ***valley is wider***. The water runs ***more slowly***.

In the **middle course**, the river starts to ***bend***. Bends in a river are called **meanders**.



Question 1 3

9. ***Fill in the gaps*** using the words in the box.

but	and	steep
steeper	wider	

The middle course is _____ than the lower course, _____ less _____ than the upper course. The river here is _____ than the upper course, _____ it starts to have more bends.

LOWER COURSE

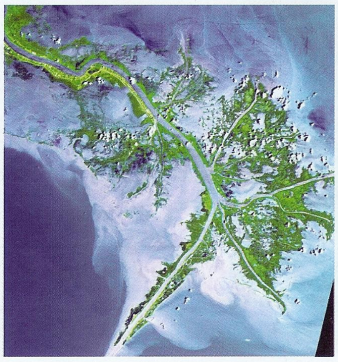
The **lower course** is the part of the river ***nearest the mouth***. The river becomes very **flat** and **wide**, so big ships can travel along it. The Missouri and Mississippi are important transport routes.

The river here often **floods**. The **floodplain** is the ***area of the valley that is flooded***.

The **river moves *very slowly***, so it **leaves** the **sediments** that it is carrying on the **floodplain**. The **sediments** form **fertile soil**, so the **floodplain** is a good place to grow **crops**.

A **delta** forms if a lot of **sediment *builds up*** near the **mouth** of a **river**. In a **delta**, the river ***divides*** into lots of **smaller channels**.

The area where **fresh water** and **salt water** mix at the **mouth** of a river is called the **estuary**.



Satellite picture of the Mississippi River Delta

Vocabulary 1 1

Write the **words** in **blue** on these two pages in your **exercise book** with their **definitions**.

Question 1 3

Choose the correct words:

10. Cordoba was once an important port on the River *Guadalquivir*, **but/and** sedimentation has made the river **shallower/deeper**. Now big boats **can/cannot** reach Cordoba.

Exercise 3 1 3

Do you remember where you find the different **features** of a **river**? Try to ***fill in the table***.

	Upper Course	Lower Course
Estuary		
Waterfall	✓	
Rapids		
Floodplain		
Delta		
Canyon		
Narrow, steep valley		
Wide, flat valley		

DISCOVER...

How we use water

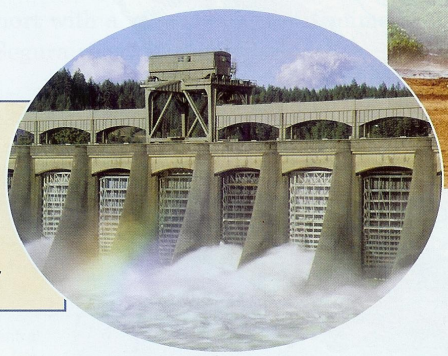
LAKES AND RIVERS

People have always depended on using water as a resource. Modern science and technology have increased the possibilities of exploiting water resources.

Rivers and **lakes** provide **fresh water** for consumption, industry and agriculture. Rivers and lakes are also important for tourism and transporting people and products.

Agriculture is the sector that consumes the most water.

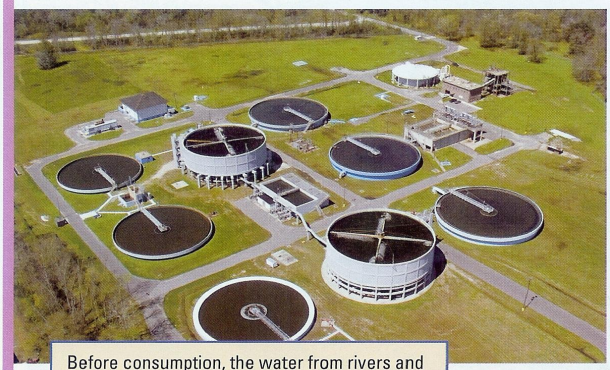
It is important to keep irrigation channels in good repair, avoid watering when the Sun is high and use water conservation techniques.



Reservoirs store the water from rivers. Dams regulate the amount of water in the reservoir.

When the water held in the dam is released, it makes **power**.

Rivers also provide an important means of **transport**.



Before consumption, the water from rivers and lakes is treated in a **water treatment plant**.

Because water is a limited resource, we should try to conserve and not waste water at home.

Rivers and lakes attract **tourism** because they offer beautiful landscapes and the opportunity to do different sports.

SEAS AND OCEANS

Seas and **oceans** are important sources of food, petroleum and gas. We can also obtain energy directly from seas and oceans.

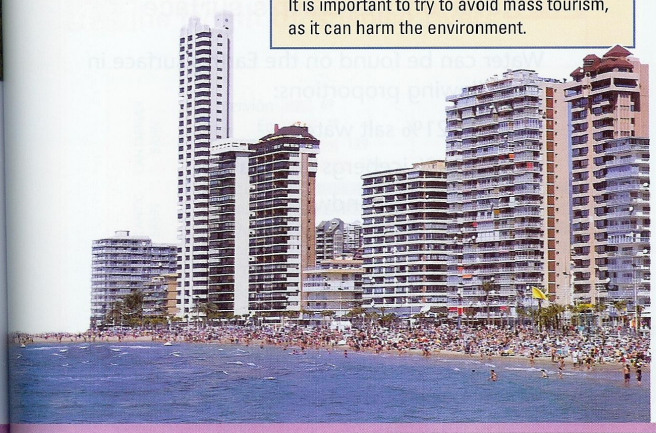
For the last few years, we have been making salt water drinkable through a process called desalinisation.

Fishing happens on small boats near the coast or on large ships that fish far from the coast.

Desalination plants are expensive to build and maintain. For this reason, plants are built only where needed and provide water for limited domestic consumption.

Seas and oceans also provide a valuable means of **transport**. Navigation through these waters is especially important for trade, as ships have a large capacity for storing and transporting goods.

The coasts of the oceans and seas are **tourist destinations** that attract people from all over the world. This provides many jobs. It is important to try to avoid mass tourism, as it can harm the environment.



Investigate how we use water.

1 How do humans use fresh water resources like rivers and lakes? What about salt water resources?

2 Where is water from rivers treated?

3 Which sector consumes the most water: domestic, industry or agriculture?

4 Find out the names of three navigable European rivers.

EVALUACIÓN Y AUTOEVALUACIÓN. 1º ESO BILINGÜE. SECUENCIA 2. ALUMNO/A:

Sobre las sensaciones y el grado de satisfacción con la secuencia realizada:

¿te ha interesado lo que hemos visto?

¿te ha gustado la manera en que hemos abordado el tema?

¿estás satisfecho/a con el trabajo que has realizado?

¿Crees que has aprendido cosas nuevas? ¿cuáles?

Sobre el grado de satisfacción con la tarea realizada en grupo. Puntuar de 1 a 4.

Grado de satisfacción con el proceso de trabajo	
Grado de satisfacción en el resultado final	
Grado de compromiso y cumplimiento en el proceso de trabajo de mis compañero/as	

Sobre los demás trabajos

¿Qué trabajos te han gustado más?	¿Por qué?	Cómo lo puntuarías (1-4)

¿Y los que menos?	¿Por qué?	Cómo lo puntuarías (1-4)

Sobre los contenidos didácticos

CONOZCO O SE HACER	SI	NO	¿?
Describir distintas formas del relieve.			
Localizar en un mapa los principales accidentes geográficos e hidrográficos de los continentes.			
Identificar las partes de un río y describir los procesos que se dan en él.			
Localizar en un mapa las principales corrientes marinas.			
Analizar y comentar un mapa geográfico.			

¿Tienes algo que añadir?

Calificaciones (a rellenar por el profesor)			
Criterio ponderado	**Calificación**	**Total**	**Total sobre 10**
Tarea 1			
Tarea 2 (colectiva)			
Tarea 2 (individual)			
Libreta			
Actitud			